

# The Eaton Weekly Democrat

EDITED BY A COMMITTEE.

Eaton, Thursday, May 5th, 1870

## THE ISSUES BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

**A White Citizenship, Free Trade, Abolishment of the Income Tax, Restoration under the Old Constitution and no compromise with the destructive and infamous policy of a centralized despotism.**

### DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Ohio, met December 14, 1869, and decided that the Democratic State Convention would be held in the City of Columbus on WEDNESDAY, June 1.

It was also resolved that the basis of representation in said convention be as follows: That each county in the State be entitled to one delegate, and also one delegate for every five hundred votes cast for Hon. George H. Pendleton for Governor, at the election held on the second Tuesday of October, 1869, and also one delegate for every fraction of two hundred and fifty votes or over cast for that gentleman at that time.

This gives Platte County twenty delegates, amounting to 537. At the same meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee.

Resolved, That the Democracy of each county in Ohio, be requested to nominate their county ticket, and also appoint their county central and executive committees at the same time that they appoint their delegates to the State Convention.

The following are the officers to nominate, on the first day of June, 1870:

**SECRETARY OF STATE, JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT, COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY, COMMISSIONERS OF COMMON SCHOOLS, MEMBERS OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.**  
By order of the Democratic State Central Committee of Ohio.  
**CHARLES L. ALLEN, Chairman.**  
**W. W. NEWMAN, Secretary.**

### Proclamation of Election.

Notice is hereby given to the qualified electors of the Incorporated Village of Eaton, Preble county, Ohio, that they are required to meet at the Council Chamber in said Village, on Tuesday, the 17th day of May, A. D. 1870, between the usual hours of holding elections, and then and there proceed to elect one COMPTROLLER CLERK, for said village to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of W. W. Shearer.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my seal of office at Eaton, Ohio April 27, 1870.  
**J. H. FOOS,**  
Mayor of Eaton.

### How is it?

Why don't the "Radicals" tell us something about that Court House "Rat affair"? Why is it kept so still? Has somebody been circulating falsehoods? Has that fellow individual told more about the affair than is true? Did he retract? Is it true that the shaver did not make a mistake? Give us some information on the subject, won't you? If there is anything rotten in Denmark, why assist in covering it up? Come, out with it, you know that it is a Democratic middle, you would air it directly.

There seems to be an impression among some of our people, that under the 15th amendment, negro children have a right to attend our common schools on a perfect equality with white children. This is a wrong impression, as the bogus amendment does not pretend to reach that far, but only assumes to confer upon the negro the right to the elective franchise. The projectors of the infamous amendment would like to go as far as they would like to, because they were afraid the people would rebel against it; so they content themselves, for the present, with making the "colored cuss from Africa," a voter, without insisting that he shall attend our public schools. They leave that portion of their hideous programme to be consigned to it will be, unless the people take the matter in hand and at the next election administer to the rascals a stinging rebuke.

**HARD UP.**—Will Miss Nancy of the Register inform us how much, we are indebted for late favors in the way of making and advertising Contracts, &c., whether to be paid quarterly or in advance.

The Republican papers are now pretty much devoted to negro celebrations, negro speeches, and negro praises. White folks get but little attention in their columns.

The Logan Gazette says "twenty niggers and nine mules voted the Republican ticket" in that place at the late election.

Grant is the most incompetent and worthless President the country has ever seen, yet we are told he is pretty certain of a re-nomination at the hands of his party in 1872.

## Our Washington Letter.

### CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DEMOCRAT.

WASHINGTON, CRY. D. C., April 22, 1870.

The action of the Supreme Court in dismissing the appeals in the legal-tender cases has left that court without a case before it involving the constitutionality of the legal tender act, and it will take more than a year to bring up a new case. Forney, who is the organ of the Administration, has not had much to say about this action of the Supreme Bench. Previously he had intimated that Judges Strong and Bradley were pledged to reverse the recent decision by their assistance. If John W. Forney had no positive knowledge of such "bargain and sale" he certainly has taken great pains to blacken the reputations of two gentlemen by his intimations, but blackening reputations is not new work for J. W. Forney. Time will tell whether he was posted by his master Ulysses or whether the Forney nature wanted a revel in slander. Butler, "the Cyclopean," has left town for 10 days and the Reconstruction committee will do nothing with the Georgia question until he returns. This will give the Radicals in the House an opportunity to come to some kind of an agreement on this question.

The demoralized condition of the Senate on the admission of Virginia and of Senator Ames and on the Georgia bill has warned the Radicals that a continuance of this race for the control of the Radical party in order to shape its policy, will at the end of this session leave the Radical party in two parts. The bitter personalities which were indulged in between those of the dominant party who think they have gone as far as they can in safety, having felt the public pulse and are alarmed at the financial and business condition of the country, and those who swear by Sumner, Drake and Morton, who in their determination to absorb all power in Washington and hold it by the bayonet, were akin to those which were wont to be hurled at the Democratic Senators. Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, whose Radicalism can scarce be doubted, was likened by Senator Sumner, to John C. Calhoun in his views. This supposed to be crushing remark did not disturb the serenity of the senator from Wisconsin. The House is also divided and the same trouble exists there. The Democratic members have done good work this session. They carried the Bingham amendment against an overwhelming majority. They also threw Sypher the Louisiana carpet-bagger back to his constituents even after he had been voted in, they have fought the appropriations and exposed the Radical hypocrisy about economy, they have fought the tariff bill step by step and have strong hopes of defeating it on the final vote. Butler's insolence has been checked and this dictation to his own party has ceased no doubt through the castigations that he has received from the now active, hopeful and better organized Democratic members. Butler will get a "boost" from S. S. Cox, of N. Y. ere the session gets through that will cause his bristles to stand "right out," and the American flag with its stars and stripes and beautiful colors will not save him. More anon. During this past week of stupidity and dullness the attention of all classes, the practical man, the curious man, the scientific man, and last though not least the newspaper man, have been to the examination of the last great invention which is now in operation at Duvall's foundry in Georgetown. It is Whipple & Dickerson's liquid fuel machine. By this invention petroleum or shale oil takes the place of wood and coal, at a cost of less than one half the price of wood or coal. Since the discovery of petroleum in large quantities this has been the dream of inventors by night and their labors by day. The great difficulty to be surmounted in all cases was that the application of furnace heat to petroleum caused it to throw down sufficient carbon in a solid state to close up the boiler tubes in 48 hours, or even less time. This has been entirely overcome by this process. This machine is quite simple in its construction, occupying 40 by 48 inches of space and capable of running a 100 horse power engine. This is not an experiment, as the motive power of Duvall's foundry has been run by this fuel for the past four months. Great and beneficial results will flow from this invention.

The machine is equally adapted for smelting furnaces, machine shops, foundries, locomotives, steamships, steamboats, stationary engines and all kinds of business requiring fuel. The heat can be regulated by a stop-cock from a small flame to the most intense heat ever generated. The steamship requires but a few barrels of petroleum or shale oil to cross the ocean and only one man to furnish the fuel. The saving in fuel being more than one-half, while the economy in weight, space and labor is a large additional percentage over the consumption of coal. The advantages enumerated apply equally as well to any other business requiring fuel. The brickmaker has in this invention just the heat that has long been desired; one that can be distributed equally in all parts of his kiln and can be regulated to any degree necessary, and without any smoke. This invention interests all alike as it can, and will be applied to household heating and cooking, thereby greatly relieving the people of the great yearly expense for fuel. The product of the anthracite coal regions for the last fiscal year was \$3,214,377 tons. This was in Pennsylvania alone, and no account is taken of the bituminous coal at all. From this one item the great saving to the people can be estimated. The Government officials especially those of the Navy Department have been greatly interested in this process. Among the thousands of prominent gentlemen who have visited the machine have been, President Grant, the Secretaries of the Navy and of War, Judge Hughes, Hon. Jesse D. Bright, Prof. Henry, Joseph Medill, Chicago Tribune, General Swayne, steamboat and railroad men, engineers and scientists who have all agreed as to the great revolution that such an invention must create and expressed themselves as very much gratified at the complete success of the invention. The San Domingo job which seemed crushed out in the Senate by the able arguments of those opposed to the job has assumed new strength, enough senators having since the matter has been postponed, seen sufficient reasons for a change of heart, and it is now claimed that to spare are in favor of the President's pet hobby, scheme and job. Butler in the House had charge of a sort of substitute for the treaty in case it could not be ratified. The treaty is the biggest thing and will be put through if possible, it is not the annexation of Dominica is to take its place. Butler on some three occasions tried to offer his resolution, to that effect but each time was met with that effectual stopper, "I object," from either Cox, Eldridge or Wood and he would then give his evil sort of corkscrew twist and plump into his seat as though he could not understand such treatment of one who "had never done nothing to nobody." Butler has ere this found out that he can't fill Thad Stevens' shoes. Besides, with all the disregard of constitution and trampling down of rights that Stevens indulged in he did not have any of the contemptible small mean traits that are so prominent in Butler. You might hate Stevens, for he was politically a monster, but you could not despise him, but his would-be successor can only be despised, he is not worthy any honest man's hate. The New York Tribune has been predicting lively times in Maryland at the next election and predicts a Radical victory. The Baltimore Gazette shows the official vote and other figures that the Arithmetic man of the Tribune must have been from home. Maryland is Democratic despite the Negro.

**J. H. FOOS.**  
A FAT JOB. The Funding bill as introduced in the Senate, makes an appropriation of \$12,000,000 to pay agents for the conversions of the present bonds into others of a different character, and to perpetuate the tax upon the people to pay interest. How long will the tax payers be willing to be taxed to buy the chains with which to blind themselves?  
The Radical press is weeping briny tears over the loss of Connecticut, and says if the negroes had voted, they would have been successful. Yes, the negro hold the balance of power there, and will probably elect the next governor. It must be consoling to the white people that such is the case.  
On last Friday two gentlemen from the vicinity of West Alexandria, O. were arrested by Michael Ryan, for test driving our streets. \$5.00 and costs did that.

## Laying of Corner Stone of New Town Hall.

The following is the programme:

- First—Meeting called to order by the Mayor.
- Second—Music by the Eaton Cornet Band.
- Third—Ode by the Choir.
- Fourth—Opening prayer by Rev. A. McHarry.
- Fifth—Oration by Hon. A. Haines.
- Sixth—Remarks on the early settlement of Eaton, by Jesse B. Stephens.
- Seventh—Reading the contents of the box by the Mayor, depositing box and laying corner stone.
- Eighth—Ode by the Choir.
- Ninth—Benediction by Rev. J. D. Lauer.

The following is a list of the articles deposited in the box in the corner stone of the Town Hall, April 28, 1870:

One copy King James' version of the Holy Scriptures, published by the American Bible Society, 1867; Paper containing the names of the several ministers living in the town of Eaton April 28, 1870, and the congregations under their charge; Paper containing the names of the architect and builders of the Hall; Paper containing the names of the Judges of the court, Officers of the court, Officers of Preble county, members of the Bar, on the 28th of April, 1870, and also the names of all the civil officers in Washington township April 28, 1870; A paper containing the names of the officers of the Incorporated village of Eaton at this date, a paper containing the names of physicians and dentists living in Eaton at this date; A paper containing the names of all persons now living in Eaton of the age of 65 years and upward; One copy of the Eaton Weekly Register of date April 28, 1870; One copy of the Eaton Weekly Democrat of date April 28, 1870; One German Kreuzer of date 1816, contributed by Levi Gould; Paper containing the names of all the pupils enrolled in the schools of Eaton at this date together with the names of the several Teachers and Superintendent; A paper containing the names of the present School Board of Eaton District; A paper containing the act of the Ohio Legislature organizing the County of Preble, passed February 15, 1808, and to the names of the first Associate Judges, presiding Judges, Clerks, Sheriff and Commissioners of Preble county, Ohio, with a history of the organization of the county, furnished by Jesse B. Stephens; A symbol of Peace, contributed by Mrs. Eliza Brumbarger; A Canadian half penny of date 1852, contributed by Thomas Fulton; One silver half dime of date 1847, contributed by Master Robert Hughes; One half cent of date 1806, contributed by Mrs. Louisa G. Hughes; One half dime of date 1864, contributed by W. H. H. Degroot; One silver three cent piece of date 1853, contributed by Robert Hughes; One Spanish 12 cent piece of date 1781, by William T. Habbell; A paper containing the names of the members of the Eaton Cornet Band; Visiting card from the Preble Encampment No. 54 I. O. O. F. by John M. Brown; One silver quarter of a dollar of date 1856, contributed by J. H. Foos; A paper containing the population of Eaton, the number of dry goods stores, hardware and grocery stores, jewelry stores, bakeries, printing offices, churches, machine shops, business houses, &c in the town of Eaton on this day; Poll book of the Election in Washington township in 1814, contributed by Edward Laning; One American half cent of 1851, contributed by L. G. Gould; One half franc silver of date 1829, contributed by John W. Minor; One copy Cincinnati Daily Commercial of date April 27, 1870; One copy Cincinnati Daily Gazette of date April 27, 1870; One copy Cincinnati Daily Enquirer of date April 27, 1870; One copy of the Eaton Register of date October 29, 1825, published by Samuel Tizzard, and contributed by Mrs. Mary H. Brown; One silver dime or 10 cent piece of date 1829, contributed by Sampson H. Hubbell; One copy of the Ordinances of the town of Eaton; One copy of the Dayton Evening Herald of date April 11, 1870; The programme of this meeting; A paper containing the names of the Choir singing at this meeting; One copy of the Western Christian Advocate of date March 30, 1870, contributed by Jacob Chambers; One copy Missionary Advocate date March 15, 1870, contributed by Jacob Chambers; One copy Sunday School Advocate date April 23, 1870, contributed by Jacob Chambers; A copy of the Dayton Daily Journal of date April

28, 1870, contributed by H. C. Heistand, Esq.; One postage stamp of the denomination of three cents, contributed by J. M. Brown; One two cent piece (copper) contributed by J. H. Foos; A copy of the Cincinnati Sentinel of date Dec. 12, 1829, contributed by W. B. Tizzard; A copy of the Inaugural Address of Gov. Robt. Lucas date Dec. 7, 1832, contributed by W. B. Tizzard; A copy of the Star in the West July 12, 1829, contributed by W. B. Tizzard; Copy of the Eaton Register date Feb. 8th, 1827, contributed by W. B. Tizzard; A copper motto and symbol dated May 10, 1837, contributed by A. L. Harris; One copper coin date 1807, contributed by W. A. Swihart; One Canadian half penny of date 1844, contributed by W. E. Tizzard; One silver 64 cent piece of date 1785, contributed by Miss Emma Tizzard; One silver five cent piece date 1859, contributed by Master Frank Tizzard, it being the year of his birth; One silver 12 cent piece of date 1782, contributed by Mrs. Amelia Tizzard; One 25 ct. Fractional currency March 3, 1863, contributed by Geo. R. Lockwood; One 10 cent fractional currency and five cent nickel coin of date 1868, contributed by D. B. Morrow; One gold quarter of a dollar of date 1855, contributed by Miss Eliza Arnold; One piece of silver coin issued by the Pope of Rome, contributed by Miss Willie Worral; One Canadian half penny date 1859 and one old American cent, contributed by John A. Fleming; One copy of the Columbian Museum and Savannan Advertiser date Tuesday June 12, 1798, published at Savannah, Georgia, contributed by I. S. Morris; Diagram of the total eclipse of the sun, August 7, 1869, contributed by I. S. Morris; One copy of Eaton Register dated August 13, 1825, contributed by Isaac S. Morris; A brief history of our county and the Methodist Episcopal Church with an outlook on the future, by Rev. A. McHarry, pastor of the M. E. Church, Eaton, Ohio; One copy Hemelundt, a Swedish paper published at Salesburg, Illinois, June 16, 1855, contributed by T. T. Stroud; A paper containing the name and number of the different Benevolent organizations in the town of Eaton at this date, contributed by John M. Brown; One set pearl sleeve buttons, contributed by Martin F. Stephens; One dry goods circular with prices, contributed by Martin F. Stephens; One revenue receipt dated April 28, 1870, contributed by Sampson H. Hubbell; Gold seal for watch with large Topaz stone, recently found by L. T. McCabe on the site of Fort St. Clair near Eaton, supposed to have belonged to some officer of St. Clair's army, contributed by L. T. McCabe; Funeral card of Rev. Charles W. Swan; Three cent paper fractional currency, contributed by W. A. Swihart; One copy Cincinnati Journal of date Friday, Dec. 20, 1833, contributed by W. B. Tizzard, and published by Conle & Fairbank; The 16th Annual Catalogue of the Preble County Teachers' Normal Institute 1869, contributed by Mrs. Esther G. Long; The constitution and by-laws of Soldiers and Sailors' League of Eaton, contributed by W. H. Lough; Business card of W. H. Lough; Methodist Almanac of 1869, contributed by Jacob Chambers; One English half penny dated 1862, contributed by John Hume; The box donated by Roddie Reynolds; Silver quarter of a dollar contributed by G. W. McChaffey.

### REMARKS OF JESSE B. STEPHENS.

Gentlemen of the Council and Fellow Citizens:

In the depth of a heavily-wooded forest the town of Eaton, bounded on the north by Decatur, on the east by Maple, on the south by Israel, and on the west by Water streets—was laid off and platted in February 1809 by William Bruce, and on the 20th of that month, duly acknowledged before Daniel C. Cooper, a Justice of the Peace of Montgomery county.

On the 7th of April, 1808, the first board of Commissioners of the county, Geo. Shideler, William B. Irvin and Samuel Hawkins, was organized for the transaction of business, at the house of last named gentleman, in Eaton and on the third day of August following, the first court of Common Pleas was held for the county, at the same place, by Francis Danbury presiding Judge, and James I. Nisbet, John Morony and John C. Irvin, Associate Judges.

That stood in dangerous proximity to the unfinished jail, for which they paid him \$1 433, being 36 cents for each tree.

On the 5th of December 1808, the jail was completed according to contract and delivered to the proper authorities of the county.

On the 23d of December 1811, the Legislature passed an act appointing Alex. Mitchell, Wm L. Henderson and Samuel Hawkins, Trustees, and authorizing them, as such, to sell squares B, C and D, the two former west and north-west of the Court House Square and originally intended for churches, and the latter north of the Court House Square and designated for school purposes, side of it, a row of small, one story pole cabins, the spaces between the poles filled and daubed with mud, and was familiarly known as "Smoky Row." On Preble street, the buildings though not so numerous, were much better. To begin at the west end: Capt. David E. Hendricks had a reasonably comfortable two-story hewed log house, now concealed within the walls of the very pleasant residence of Sampson H. Hubbell. Across the street, and nearly opposite, were two others—One on the ground now occupied by Mrs. Kumer's house and one on Gen. Marshall's corner. There were also cabins on the ground now occupied by Joseph Wilson's brick residence. The next was a group of two-story frames immediately east of the then Court House Square. The first of them was owned and occupied by our now venerable townman, Cornelius Vansandal and his brother John, as a dry goods and general variety store. It had formerly belonged to Col. Samuel Hawkins, and it was in that the first court of Common Pleas of the county was held. The lot is now owned by the county, and forms the east part or side of the courthouse square. The next was still owned by Col. Hawkins. It was, I think, not even fully weather-boarded, and he lived in a small pole cabin back of it. These buildings, having afterward had applied to them the proper finishing touches, became within the memory of many of you the "National Hotel," and while bearing that character were burned down. The next was owned by Geo. Worthington, and was in a like unfinished condition. It was subsequently also finished off, and having passed through various ownerships, and many changes of business and of style, it still survives under the euphonious cognomen of "OLIO," and is presided over by the inimitable Jefferson.

I do not now remember any other on that street, but a few rods distant on Cherry there was a one story log house, on the ground now occupied by John Frazier's brick dwelling, and nearly opposite, on the ground occupied by Perry Alexander's residence and Thos. Patton's shop, stood the log dwelling and smithery of Joseph Wasson. Then on Baron street were the dwellings and cabinet shops of Alexander Mitchell, and William B. Wilson. Those of Mr. Mitchell all—the family apartments being on the lower, and the shop on the upper floor—are now owned and occupied by Levin T. McCabe and family. Those of Mr. Wilson occupied the very spot where the corner stone of this building is about to be laid. Under the guardianship of Mr. Joseph Donohoe, they have found their way to the northern suburb, where they have assumed the dress and air of modernized cottages. Long may they tarry! On the corner immediately north of this, there was a cabin and smithery occupied by a man named Daniel McCoy. They, together with the other occupant, have long since disappeared. On Beech, there was a double cabin of hewed logs of one story, recently metamorphosed into quite a comfortable residence, and at present occupied by Andy Thompson. On Walnut, I think there was a log house, with a basement used as a hat factory, and two upper stories for family purposes. It belonged to a Mr. McCornack. If there were others, and I doubt not there were some, they have escaped my recollection.

The streets were in worse than a state of nature. Besides the irregularities of surface, the stones, and even logs, the mud during a large portion of the year was so deep that it was not an uncommon thing to see loaded wagons stalled down, and men with levers prying them out in the very center of town. From the corner now occupied by Dr. Minor, there passed diagonally across towards that of Washington Bruce, a flat awale that received and carried about all the water that fell upon the square bounded by Preble, Cherry, South and Walnut streets, besides much of what fell upon the square west of it. This awale, by an irregular route near, and sometimes crossing the west line of Baron street, between the hills cropping up from the east on the one hand, and the street on the other, and in the course of its descent, assuming in places the proportions of a deep and dangerous gully, found its way with its body of water to the lower end of the square, and on the east margin of it, and conforming pretty closely to its meanders, had been improvised a single wagon track, over, through, or under which all vehicles, horsemen and pedestrians had to find their way up and down that portion of the street. Verily my friends, the most rigid telescopic scrutiny, could scarcely at this day detect in these streets, and especially in that portion of Baron, a single feature commemorative of 1809. As an item of natural history, though a little out of chronological order, allow me to here mention a fact already known to many of you. At a late period, in removing and breaking the stones of the first pavement put down on Preble street, a beautiful and most perfect half-blown Rose, in a petrified condition, was found imbedded in the heart of a limestone Rock. Why not then at once christen our lovely little town, "The Rose Village," or "The Home of the Rose?"

On the first day of March 1813, the ground occupied by the north school house was purchased from the County Commissioners, by trustees, at the sum of \$30, and a one story frame school house with a semi-conical hip roof, was soon afterwards erected on it. In the year 1815, the building of the 11th of February 1815, the building of the first Court House was let to Andrew Hiccup, at the sum of \$1,793. This sum was afterwards, however, augmented several hundred dollars by change in the plan and style of the building. And, soon afterwards, a snug little brick residence was put up by Alexander C. Lauer, on the ground now occupied by the spacious one of Major H. B. Vansandal.

On the night of the 11th of January 1820, the jail was burned down by a citizen who, having received what he considered an over dose of its hospitality, set fire to it, shook the dust from his feet, and left as may be supposed, in disgust. In 1823, the large, three story brick dwelling house and store of G. Vansandal, was erected.

The early corporate records of the town having been stolen, as is believed by some of their whilom custodians, I am compelled to speak from memory alone. My impression is tolerably clear however that the town was incorporated in the winter of 1820, or the spring of 1822, that Isaac Stephens was the first Mayor, and that Samuel Tizzard was one of the five trustees, and that John Adams was the first Marshal. I have an indistinct impression as to who were the other members of the Village Government, but it is too indistinct to be of much, if any, service at present.

Thus have I, as I ventured in, to make an imperfect manner, to give you some idea of what Eaton was during the early years of its existence, leaving to each of you the pleasing task of comparing with it the Eaton of to day.

My friends, in an humble way, I have participated in some of the events referred to, and a story pole cabin, in which they gave me great satisfaction, but this noble Edifice, and the one being erected in another part of the town by the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with their respective magnificent proportions, and the elegance of their architectural designs, must challenge the admiration of every good citizen. Together, they constitute the crowning glory of our improvements.

### REPORT OF THE EATON UNION SCHOOLS.

The following is the report of the Eaton Union Schools for the term ending April 1st, 1870:

**MISS OAKES DEPARTMENT.**  
Not enrolled, 68. Attendance, 91.3  
**MISS HARRY'S DEPARTMENT.**  
Not enrolled, 51. Attendance, 93.2  
**MR. BLACKLOCK'S DEPARTMENT.**  
Not enrolled, 61. Attendance, 93.3  
**MISS BRYNEDINE DEPARTMENT.**  
Not enrolled, 55. Attendance, 65.  
**MISS GARD'S DEPARTMENT.**  
Not enrolled, 61. Attendance, 96.5  
**MISS DUGGINS DEPARTMENT.**  
Not enrolled, 53. Attendance, 95.2  
**MISS CRUMPS DEPARTMENT.**  
Not enrolled, 61. Attendance, 93.3  
**MISS CHAMBERS DEPARTMENT.**  
Not enrolled, 54. Attendance, 93.5

Whole No. enrolled . . . . . 464  
No. of transfers . . . . . 15  
Average daily attendance . . . . . 591  
" " absence . . . . . 24  
" " No. belonging . . . . . 416  
" " per cent of attendance . . . . . 94.2  
No. cases of tardiness . . . . . 116  
" " of truancy . . . . . 3  
" " of corporal punishment . . . . . 21  
Average age . . . . . 12.14

The following is a list of those pupils (A) who were absent none of the time, and those (B.) who were absent only when sick:

- MISS KATE OAKES DEPT.**  
(A)—Lucy Welch, J. A. Frazier, Willie Worral, Levin Stephens, Frank Thompson.  
(B)—Ella Chambers, Emma Harris, Mary Shaw.  
**MISS THOMAS HARRY'S DEPT.**  
(A)—Johns Poon, George P. Poon, Martin Rehfuss, Kate Eagle, Alma Hartman, Olive Jaeger, Jacqueline Kline, Mary Morris, Mary Shenler, Mary Tingle, Alice Welsh.  
**[B]—Ida Crome, Clara Fisher, Kate Huston, Sarah Griswold, Clara Laner, Eva McCabe, Josephine Shearer, Carrie Shannor, Eliza Truax, Able Risinger, Ma. Luan Blackford's Dept.**  
(A)—Dell Gass, Mary Lander, Mag. Reley, Mary Swihart, Julia Welch, Horace Donohoe, Olie Filbert, Jos. Poon, Frank Rhea, Marion Silver, Jos. Short  
(B)—Esa Chambers, Isabella Hubbell, Ella Huston, Sallie Stockton, Geo. Kline, Henry Reiser, Charles Rosier, Frank Tizzard, Miss MARIA BAILENTINE'S DEPT.  
(A)—Wm. Robinson, J. Morris, Charles Morton, Elmer Welch, Frances Ankerman, Mary Bunker, Dell Day, Celia Milam, Mattie Runyan.  
(B)—Cassie Ankerman, Mary-Crouse Clara Bondeau, John-Brookins, Martin Fisher, Natio Stanza, Nellie Morris, Rilla Walls.  
**MISS HANNAH GARD'S DEPT.**  
(A)—Charles Fisher, Charley Fisher, George Waggoner, Mary Baker, Clara Clara, Josephine Griswold, Sophia Knauber.  
(B)—Lyburn Cleveland, Cassius Milam, Lizzie Banta, Maggie Iouliham, Edith Whitridge, Miss ELIZABETH A. DUGGINS' DEPT.  
(A)—Charles Albright, Edward Albright, Nathaniel Stephens, William Lander, Ida Christman, Cora Krug, Paulina Lock, Flora Welch, Mary Lock.  
(B)—James Ayers, Francis Chambers, Solomon Lander, Stanley Sellers, Mary Coppy, Margie Kline, Edith Quinn, Carrie Stephens.  
**MISS LIZZIE CHAMBERS DEPT.**  
(A)—Chas. C. Ackerman, Adam Cappy, James A. Filbert, Geo. L. Longnecker, Wm. E. Long, Henry H. Poon, Geo. Riley, Al-